

A New Perspective on Existence: The God-Resolution Framework (Constraint-Based Consistency)

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Introduction

The God-Resolution Framework presents a mathematical and logical structure for existence that prioritizes internal consistency over empirical verification. While supported by established concepts such as entropy and manifold theory, the model's focus is on constraint-based coherence. A resolving factor, G , is introduced as a stabilizing quantity preventing divergence or collapse in models approaching the limit of nothingness. Within this formalism, $G \geq U$ is not a belief-based assumption but a mathematical necessity for existence to remain bounded.

Axiomatic Definitions of Core Variables

To maintain clarity, the model defines its terms axiomatically:

E = Existence (resolved state of the system or universe)

C = Consciousness (informational awareness or integrated sentience)

O = Order (structural coherence or informational organization)

R = Reason (logical or causal consistency)

U = Universe (scale or scope of the system, normalized or dimensionless)

G = Resolving Factor or God Factor (stabilizing scalar preventing collapse or divergence)

All variables are treated as dimensionless scalars. Addition or multiplication between them represents conceptual relationships rather than direct empirical operations.

Formalizing the Core Equation (Limit Form)

Existence is defined by the limit behavior of the system as the placeholder for nothingness (ϵ) approaches zero from the positive side:

$$E = \lim (\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+) [(C \times O \times R) / \epsilon^{(U - G)}]$$

Behavior as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$:

- If $G < U$, the denominator approaches zero, E diverges (collapse).
- If $G = U$, the exponent becomes zero, $E = C \times O \times R$ (stable, defined).
- If $G > U$, the exponent is negative, E approaches zero (bounded contraction).

The requirement $G \geq U$ is therefore necessary for stability.

Dynamic Refinements and δ Margin

To reflect real systems that evolve, the model introduces δ as a dynamic margin representing fluctuations between the universe's scope and the resolving factor:

$$G(t) \geq U(t) + \delta(t)$$

δ can be related to entropy production rate, such that $\delta \propto dS/dt$. As entropy changes, the gap between G and U dynamically adjusts, ensuring stability through evolution rather than static equilibrium.

Entropy and Stability (Bounded Negentropy)

The entropy constraint is refined to express the bounded creation of order within dissipative systems:

$$dS_{\text{system}} \geq -|G|$$

Here, G represents the maximum negentropy magnitude that can occur locally without destabilizing the global system. To describe equilibrium tendencies, $K(G)$ is introduced as a dynamic equilibrium denominator where $K(G) \rightarrow 1/U$ as the system approaches balance. This expresses that as G stabilizes the universe, entropy production levels off proportionally to its scale.

Integral Form of G

To generalize the physical meaning of G in structured systems, it can be defined as:

$$G = \int (-dS_{\text{local}}) dV$$

This integral expresses that G accumulates the negentropy contributions of all ordered subregions. It captures the total resolving capacity distributed across structure and space.

Collapse Horizon and Chaos Threshold

A critical stability condition is defined by a collapse horizon:

$$|G - U| < \epsilon$$

When this condition holds, the stabilizing difference between G and U becomes too small, and chaotic fluctuations dominate. This horizon represents the boundary between ordered persistence and collapse—analogous to black hole or singularity thresholds where classical stability fails.

Proper-Time Representation and Temporal Closure

Time is modeled as a bounded, cyclic path represented in proper column-vector form:

$$T(\tau) = (R \cos(\omega\tau), R \sin(\omega\tau), 0)$$

This expresses a closed temporal loop where τ represents proper time, ω is angular frequency, and R is radius. Although conceptual, this closed-loop view of time connects entropy cycles to stability over bounded intervals. In a realistic general-relativistic embedding, $T(\tau)$ could be mapped into a curved metric tensor for greater fidelity.

Cosmological and Cyclic Implications

The framework aligns with cyclic cosmology models suggesting expansion, contraction, and rebirth phases. If $G > 0$, existence avoids undefined preconditions and remains bounded. Dissipative processes naturally couple entropy production to evolution, suggesting that each cosmic cycle refines structural coherence ($C \times O \times R$). Observations such as CMB anomalies are consistent with, but not required by, this interpretation.

Stability Ridge Visualization

A stability ridge can be plotted by examining E as a function of $(U - G)$ for a fixed numerator ($C \times O \times R$). The ridge corresponds to the $G = U + \delta$ safe zone, where the system maintains equilibrium.

[Fig. 2: Stability Ridge – E vs. $(U - G)$]

Logical Necessity of G

1. Denominator Constraint: Prevents divergence as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ by requiring $G \geq U$.
2. Singularity Analogy: G introduces a finite stabilizer analogous to adding ϵ to $1/x$ to prevent infinite divergence.
3. Entropic Stability: $G \geq 0$ bounds entropy decrease, ensuring system sustainability.
4. Gödel Parallel: G represents the external axiom ensuring completeness and consistency within existence.

Conclusion

With the multiplicative form $N_i = C \times O \times R$, existence depends on the active co-presence of all three components. If any factor approaches zero, the system collapses internally, even if the external condition ($G \geq U$) is met. Thus, G 's function extends beyond stabilization—it sustains the active interplay of consciousness, order, and reason.

By introducing δ as a dynamic stability margin, integrating G as an entropy-derived field, and defining a collapse horizon and equilibrium behavior, the framework achieves greater mathematical cohesion while maintaining conceptual simplicity.

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